

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A hydrostatic transmission may be placed in a free-wheeling state by rotating a bypass actuator that lifts the motor from a motor running surface whereby hydraulic fluid flows into a transmission cavity. A bypass arm connected to the bypass actuator and to
5 a bypass rod may be used to engage and disengage the bypass actuator via operation of the rod. Further, a bypass latch may be used to lock the bypass arm in an engaged position whereby the bypass actuator is engaged and the transmission is disengaged. The bypass latch arm is preferably linked to the brake pedal whereby actuation of the brake pedal disengages the bypass actuator through operation of the latching arm. The
10 system may be designed to provide dynamic braking through transmission resistivity prior to application of a brake force to the axles or wheels by unlatching the bypass arm prior to actuating the brake arm.